

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

“Polyamide-[[epihydrochlorin]] ~~epichlorohydrin~~ resins sold under the trademarks Kymene 557H and Kymene LX by Hercules Inc. of Wilmington, Delaware, are particularly useful in this invention. These resins are generally described in the aforementioned patents to Keim.”

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 8, with the following amended paragraph:

“The above described embossing with a fine pattern can serve to increase the caliper, or in other words the bulk of the paper tissue web. Therefore, in one embodiment of the present invention a single web or a single ply of paper tissue is passed through the embossing nip. In alternative modes of operation a multitude of plies of paper may be passed through the [[nip]] nip at the same time. Further, it is also contemplated to employ a separate and distinct joining step as to provide a multiply tissue paper product.”

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 28, with the following amended paragraph:

“It has been found that the method claimed herein leads to a considerable reduction of the dry tensile strength of the paper tissue without seriously affecting the wet ~~tensile~~ burst strength of the paper tissue. Paper tissues treated with the claimed method typically achieve a dry tensile strength from about 1000g to about 2500g and a wet burst strength of about 100 g to about 300 g and preferably achieve a dry tensile strength to wet burst strength ratio of about 0.1 to about 0.3, preferably about 0.125 to about 0.25 and most preferably about 0.15 to about 0.2.”

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

“The dry tensile strength is measured according to the following procedure: The test is performed on one inch by five inch (about 2.5 cm X 12.7 cm) strips of paper (including handsheets as described below, as well as other paper sheets) in a conditioned room where the temperature is 28°C + 2.2°C 28°C ± 2.2°C and the relative humidity is 50% + 10% 50% ± 10%. An electronic tensile tester (Model 1122, Instron Corp., Canton, Mass.) is used and operated at a crosshead speed of 2.0 inches per minute (about 5.1 cm per min.) and a gauge length of 4.0 inches (about 10.2 cm). Reference to a machine direction means that the sample being tested is prepared such that the 5" dimension corresponds to that direction. Thus, for a machine direction (MD) dry tensile strength, the strips are cut such that the 5" dimension is parallel to the machine direction of manufacture of the paper product. For a cross machine direction (CD) dry tensile strength, the strips are cut such that the 5" dimension is parallel to the cross-machine direction of manufacture of the paper product. Machine-direction and cross-machine directions of manufacture are well known terms in the art of paper-making. The MD and CD tensile strengths are determined using the above equipment and calculations in the conventional manner taking the arithmetic average of at least six strips tested for each directional strength. The dry tensile strength, as used herein, is the arithmetic average of the average MD and the average CD tensile strengths.”

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 26, with the following amended paragraph:

“The paper tissue sample is approximately 100 millimeters x 100 millimeters in size and mounted on a motorized table. While any suitable table will suffice, a table with surface tester model KES-FB-4NKES-SE, available from Kato Tech Company Limited of Kōyōta Kyoto, Japan, or a CP3-22-01 DCI Mini Precision table using a NuStep 2C NuLogic Two Axis Stepper Motor Controller in the closed loop control mode have been found suitable. The table has a constant drive motor which travels at the rate of 1 millimeter per second. The sample is scanned 30 millimeters in the forward direction transversely indexed one millimeter, then reversed. Data are collected from the center 26 millimeters of the scan in both the forward and reverse directions. The first and last 2 millimeters of each scan are ignored and not used in the calculations.”